

WEST BRANCH FARMER

From the New York Working Farmer. Cooked Food for Cattle...Value of Roots in Fattening Cattle, Etc.

Weston, Somerset Co., N. J., March 8th 1850. Prof. Mass—Dear Sir—Enclosed you have an account of my recent experiment, made at your request, in feeding cattle with cooked food, &c.

I selected two pair of cattle from among eight pair, which were similarly conditioned, and which I had fed alike, and for about the same time. They were weighed on the first of January.

Table with 2 columns: No. and Weight. No. 1 weighed 1620 lbs., No. 2 weighed 1750 lbs., No. 3 weighed 1670 lbs., No. 4 weighed 1810 lbs.

Nos. 1 and 2 were fed during January on 9 lbs. of corn and oats, (not ground) in the proportion of nine parts corn to five parts oats by measure, and boiled in a three barrel kettle, in which was placed thirty-six gallons of water, one and a half quarts of salt, and about seven bushels of grain mixed as above—boiled this mixture for two hours, using an armful of dry wood and two bushels of corn-cobs as fuel. I then cover the kettle, placing over the cover a horse blanket, keeping in the steam and preventing too rapid cooking and by this means the contents of the kettle will remain warm and soft until fed.

Nos. 3 and 4 had 10 lbs. of ground feed mixed in the same proportion of oats and corn (but not cooked,) each day. In every other particular all four were fed alike—each pair having a small quantity of carrots and turnips each day, with as much common hay and corn stalks as they choose to eat.

On the first of February they were again weighed.

Table with 2 columns: No. and Weight. No. 1 weighed 1725 lbs., having gained 105 lbs., No. 2 weighed 1850 lbs., having gained 100 lbs.

Weight Feb 1st, 3075 lbs. Jan 1st, 3370—Gain in 1 month 305

Nos. 1 and 2, it will be recollected, had cooked food during the month of January, and gained 205 lbs.

Table with 2 columns: No. and Weight. No. 3 weighed 1750 lbs., having gained 80 lbs., No. 4 weighed 1550 lbs., having gained 40 lbs.

Weight Feb 1st, 3300 lbs. Jan 1st, 3189—Gain in 1 month 120

Nos. 3 and 4 were fed on raw feed ground, and one pound per day greater in quantity than that fed to Nos. 1 and 2, (not ground, but cooked) and still, although in every other particular they were fed and cared for alike, the difference in favor of cooked feed is very large. The expense of grinding being greater than the expense of cooking, the economy is every way in favor of the cooked feed.

Gain with cooked feed, 205 lbs. Gain with raw feed 120

Gain in favor of cooked feed, 85 lbs. On the first of February I ceased to use turnips and carrots, and substituted best clover hay for common hay and corn stalks.

Fearing the great difference in favor of cooked feed might arise in part from the peculiarity of the cattle, particular state of health, or some other accidental cause, I now changed them, and put Nos. 3 and 4 on the cooked feed, and Nos. 1 and 2 on raw feed, increasing the quantity of feed to each pair, one pound.

Previous to commencing the experiment on the first of January, each pair had been accustomed to use some roots, pumpkins, &c., and this may account for the change I am about to describe after a discontinuance of the roots.

From the 1st of February to the 1st of March, Nos. 1 and 2 were fed on ground raw feed, Nos. 3 and 4 on whole cooked feed.

On the 1st of March they were weighed again, when

Table with 2 columns: No. and Weight. No. 3 and 4, on cooked feed, had gained 47 lbs., Nos. 1 and 2, on raw feed, had gained 22 lbs.

Difference in favor of cooked feed 25

It will be seen from the above, that although the cooked feed at least cost continued to produce most growth, and in about the same relative proportion, still each pair, when fed with roots in addition, gained much more rapidly than when fed on grain and clover alone.

I would remark, that 16 lbs. of corn and oats in the proportion before named, when cooked, will weigh 34 lbs. If you think he above would be useful to your readers, you may publish it in the Working Farmer. Yours truly, JAMES CAMPBELL.

The above letter is of inestimable value, and we hope our readers will repeat the experiment fairly. The results obtained by Mr. Campbell are in accordance with those of other experimenters, and should no longer be confined to the practice of the few.

easily digested, and hence, instead of large portions of starch, gluten, &c., being wasted in excrement, it will be appropriated to flesh making. We believe the same facts to be pertinent in relation to milk cows, and we do not believe that at the usual prices of corn and other grains, that milk can be furnished at a cost of less than two cents per quart, without the use of carrots or some other root, and cooked feed. We fed our oxen one winter on cut corn stalks, steamed until swollen and tender, with cooked corn meal; they worked hard during the whole time, and were well conditioned in the spring.

Our readers will recollect the letter of Mr. P. Mason, of Somerville, in our last number, in which he states that his pork fed on cooked corn, cost him but 4 cents per lb. We have since learned, from another correspondent, that by cooking his corn and feeding it to hogs, it paid him ninety-eight cents per bushel.—[E. W. F.]

From the Maine Farmer.

Digging Potatoes vs digging Gold. [We have been favored by Mr. Winigate Frost of Limington with a copy of the Columbia Courier, published in New Bedford in 1802. We have perused the venerable sheet with a good deal of interest. The following extract is most applicable to our times, since the California excitement, and demonstrates that Agriculture is there more to be depended upon as a means of prosperity than mines of Gold.]

It is related that a certain Chinese Emperor, when a rich mine had been discovered and opened in his dominions, ordered it to be shut; alleging it would injure the public, by diverting the people from the industrious pursuits of husbandry. This impartial mandate was not so chimerical and unreasonable as most people might think it to be. Anything that tends to a general relaxation of industry is a public evil, and even though it should bring temporary riches, would be sure to terminate in poverty.

The acquisition of the Spanish mines rendered the Spaniards, firstly rich, then lazy, and finally poor. And if there are now vast rich and extensive mines (a thing not impossible) within the United States, far distant be the inauspicious day that shall discover them to the inhabitants. The discovery of such mines would be a great national calamity, as they would become a substitute for industry, and would tend, first to idleness, pride and luxury, and ultimately to national poverty and wretchedness—and more particularly, as they would draw off the attention of people from cultivating the surface of the earth which is an infinitely better source of national wealth, than digging gold from its bowels.

In such a vast agricultural country as ours, husbandry ought to be the first and principal occupation, which should employ at least nine tenths of its male inhabitants. And men who would be expert and excellent farmers, must make this their only calling; for it is a business that requires study and forethought, and daily care and attention.

He that by the plough would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

The Milk-Maid's Ear-Guard.

Every one who has had "gumption" enough to milk a cow, has experienced the miseries of a rap, now and then, over the ears, and sometimes in the face and eyes, by that effectual fly-brusher—the cow's tail. This is most troublesome in fly-time, but sometimes a cow, either being naturally ticklish, or uneasy from some other cause, will use her lash in mid-winter, when that appendage is not in a condition to give you a very favorable idea of its savory or odoriferous condition. We have often thought that some simple mode of obviating this evil would be of great service to milkers; but we could never hit upon anything that suited us, and so we have always, when milking, borne the infliction like a martyr. Being at Col. Sweet's, in Hartford, Oxford Co., not long ago, we saw his son, while milking, use one of the most simple, and at the same time effectual contrivances for protecting your ears, in such cases, that you can imagine. On inquiring into the origin of it, we were informed that it was believed to be first used (in that vicinity, at least,) by the late John Allen, of Peru. It is made in the following manner:

Take a rope of good size, say that which is called inch rope, and cut a piece off about six feet long. Tie the ends together, and make a loop hoop. Spread this open, and throw it over the cow's back, in such way that the upper part of it will lie across the loins and forward of the hip bones, and the hinder part fall over and enclose the rump of the cow, and hang down about half way from the root of the tail to the hocks and gambrel joints.

This is all, and poor mully will find on whisking her tail, that there is a limit to its circuit, and although it is neither tied nor chained, nor slavery entailed, the "area of its freedom" is nevertheless essentially curtailed, and the milkmaid's ears no longer assailed.—Maine Farmer.

Farmers frequently notice that some of their neighbors slip to town and sell their produce when the price is up. But they never notice how it is they always hit the market. The secret is very simple. They take the newspaper.

News & Notions.

The subject of land titles excites earnest discussion in San Francisco, and holders are likely to be disturbed under the laws governing the sale of municipal lands.

The water of the Red Sea appears to be 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean; and the Gulf of Mexico is 39 feet higher than the Pacific.

We have no objection to newspaper borrowing, provided every man takes one to lend.

A large fire occurred at Chagres on the evening of Saturday, March 23d, by which a large part of the town was consumed.

The assembly of New York, on Friday, passed a homestead exemption bill by a vote of 97 to 24. [It has since passed in Senate, and become a law.]

The earth is believed to increase in heat a degree in every 15 to 20 years in depth.

Mr. Calhoun married, in 1811, Miss Florida Calhoun, daughter of John Ewing Calhoun, for many years U. S. Senator from South Carolina. By her he had seven children—five sons and two daughters.

Mountains present their precipitous faces to the sea and their slopes to the land.

Major Gen. Sir Hercules Pakenham, G. C. B., brother of Sir Edward Pakenham, who fell at New Orleans, died in Antom, Ireland, on the 7th of March.

The Clover Crop.—The Hagerstown Md. News says that it is a pretty general opinion, that owing to the unusual severity of the weather for the past month, the crop of clover has been greatly injured, if not entirely destroyed.

It is estimated that the Sugar crop of Texas next year will yield 10,000 hhd's. The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer notices the death of Dr. Smeal Strong, of Elyria, after a short illness, occasioned as was supposed by a newspaper attack upon his character.

There has been a great freshet in the Mohawk, and much property carried off. The water was higher than ever before known.

About fifteen Million Dollars of California gold have been received at the Philad. Mint up to this time; while the value of the property, including gold and silver, taken out of the country to California, is at least fifty Million Dollars, leaving the balance of trade strongly against us.

Passengers may now go from Philad. to Pittsburg in 50 hours, without stopping at all; the Central Rail-Road being finished as far as Jackstown, Huntingdon county.

Abraham Lockwood, aged 51, a rich merchant in New York city, committed suicide last week, by cutting his throat, on account of business perplexities, and the fear of coming to want.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, writing from Salt Lake, Deseret, giving an account of the Mormons, says: "There is a great number of settlers from Alabama and Mississippi, who have come to this place with their negroes and hold them here the same as they did formerly."

The omnibus and stage proprietors of New York lose annually \$500 horses.

Benjamin Bender, who killed his brother in Perry county, some time since, has been acquitted by the Jury on the ground of insanity, and sent to the Penitentiary for safe keeping.

The publishers of the Charleston Mercury have published an edition of "John C. Calhoun's last Speech," on satin, arranged for framing, at \$2 plain, and \$5 in gold.

Strett's large flouring mill, recently burnt at Lewisston, will be in operation again by the 15th of August.

The first Printing in England it is stated was executed on the 26th March, 1471.

The Washington Republic of the 12th says, Mr. Chas. Wilson, connected with the Coast Survey, was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Little of Washington city, and on the following morning, the bride found her husband dead in bed beside her. The jury of inquest had the matter under investigation, and returned a verdict that his death was caused by intemperance in drinking spirits.

The California Legislature has divided the State into twenty-five counties.

A child of John Turner, of Camden, of 7 years, fell from a fence a day or two ago on a sharp stick, which penetrated to his bowels and caused his death after some hours of excruciating pain.

When the man-of-war, Constellation, was prepared to leave Norfolk in 1846, one moonlight night, two rats were discovered on the plank coming into the vessel. The former was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth. Both were captured, when the surprising fact was discovered that the one led by the other was stone blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortable quarters during a three years' voyage.

The latest advices from Liberia are flattering. Agriculture was flourishing, and commerce rapidly augmenting. The Legislature adjourned on the 5th of January. J. J. Roberts had been re-elected President.

Mr. Dickinson, of New York, is about to introduce a bill in Congress to abolish copper cents, and to substitute in their place a coin about the size of a half dime, composed of silver and copper.

Mr. Fletcher Thompson, who resides upon the east side of Attean Pond, Dead River, Maine, fell a pine tree, a few days since, from which he obtained four bears and four thousand feet of lumber. This is what a printer would call a fat take.

Boston, April 6, 1850. The family of the late Dr. Parkman, to day, paid, voluntarily, to Mr. Littlefield, the \$3,000 reward offered by them, soon after Dr. Parkman's disappearance.

THE CHRONICLE.

H. C. HICKOX, Editor. O. N. WORDEN, Publisher. At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2.00 within the year, and \$2.50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—J. B. Palmer and E. W. Case.

Lewisburg, Pa. Wednesday Morning, April 17.

Homestead Exemption.

The Legislature of New York last week passed a \$1000 Homestead Exemption bill, which has been signed by the Governor, and is now the law of that State. We quote the following comments thereon from the Tribune.

"The obligation to pay debts is not founded in human laws, nor bounded by them. A debt is not paid because the debtor has a certificate of bankruptcy; it must ever subsist until discharged in full or by a compromise to which the creditor is a party. But a man under other obligations than those to his creditors—obligations to his God, his country, his family and himself. He has no moral right to starve himself nor freeze his children in order to pay a debt sooner than he otherwise could do—he has no right to pledge what is indispensable to his family's health in order to help a friend or make a speculation. And what he has no right himself to do, the law should not compel him to do. Hereafter, in so far as the Homestead is concerned, the law of New York will not attempt it.

"We trust that among the fruits of this Exemption will be greater circumspection and discrimination in granting credits. Credit is one of the best things man has devised and about the worst abused. Thousands live on credit who have no right to any such thing. None but an honest man ought to be able to pass his word instead of coin—a rogue's word is not worth its face, no matter how rich he may be. No one should have facility to run in debt for the means of ostentatious display, of sensual gratification or of hazardous adventure. Earn before you spend, should be the general rule, and credit should be extended mainly to those who use it to fit themselves with the means and implements of useful productive labor.

"We trust that among the fruits of this Exemption will also be a more universal desire, a more self-denying endeavor, to own and enjoy Homes. Almost any young man who knows how to work at twenty-one might at twenty-six own a cottage and lot if a city mechanic, or a tolerable dwelling and forty to one hundred and sixty acres of fair land if a farmer, if he should really and steadily try. It is not the thing to marry and take your bride to some other man's house—it is not fairly taking her home. If our young men would earnestly, consistently try to have a home of their own, there need no great proportion of them come short of it. But to effect anything they must try thoroughly—put aside frolics and balls, eschew idleness, pitch the sparkling glass overhead, and send the tobacco or cigar-box spinning after it. And will not the assurance that if they hereafter acquire home no reverse of fortune, no unlucky endorsements, can turn them out of the premises thus made their own, impel thousands to new exertions to secure Homes? We believe it—almost know it. Free Homes for ever!

There is quite a spice of romance connected with the Chilisqueque marriage published in our Hymenal record this week. The groom, who now works at the boat-yard here, was formerly a seafaring man. The bride is from South Carolina; and her father, and her former husband, both of whom have been dead many years, were wealthy planters. Some five years ago, the young widow made a visit to England, in company with her brother, a southern gentleman of fortune, and on the return voyage they embarked in a vessel in which the groom was serving as a common sailor. By some accident she was knocked overboard in the harbor of Liverpool, sank to the bottom and was given up for lost. Our hero, however, did not abandon the search. A slight change in the position of the vessel, discovered her, the water being remarkably clear, lying on the ground, twenty feet below the surface, and apparently dead. He instantly plunged to the bottom, seized her by the hair and brought her to the top; a large lock of hair being pulled out in the attempt and which is still preserved. After some hours of persevering exertion, she was finally brought to, and perfectly restored. She was deeply grateful to the preserver of her life, and on the homeward voyage she formed a strong attachment for him, and a union for life was resolved upon.—Their plans were, however, frustrated, and for several years they never met. In the meantime her fortune became impaired. Some three or four months ago she heard of his location here, and immediately came on from Charleston to see him. Her uncle, however, overtook her, and carried her back. She came on again, some three weeks ago, but was confined to bed for some time by sickness. Recovering, on last Sabbath evening the long deferred nuptial knot was tied, and the rescuer and rescued are now united in a life-partnership, for better or for worse.

New Goods—Expected next week

Rural Felicity.

It is so seldom that printers, especially in the country, get the upperhand of fortune so far as to afford to be gentlemen of leisure, that a live specimen of the kind would make a fortune for Barnum, if he should have the good luck to "spot" him. But if any of our cotemporaries should have sufficient curiosity to call on us for the purpose, we could pilot them to the head quarters of precisely such a rara avis.

In a suburban villa, some ten furlongs from where we pen this article, an ex-editor and printer reposes upon his laurels—otium cum dignitate, (with oceans of dignity,) and with no ghosts of delinquent subscribers to haunt him, enjoys life like a philosopher. Supposing it possible for any one of the fraternity to be out of harness long enough to make such a visit, they would probably find him, like Robinson Crusoe and the Kinderhook Magician, devoted to scientific agriculture, in which it is said, he takes peculiar delight. But by way of diversion, resorting occasionally to his dog and gun, to the supposed danger of the feathered inhabitants of the neighboring groves, as they always take the hint and wamoo when they see his "shooting stick" fired at them. Sometimes also, he may be seen, taking a steadfast observation at a cork buoy floating on the surface of the neighboring stream, to which, if he is not absent-minded, is generally appended a writing temptation for the piscatory tribes, whom he would invite out of their native element into his frying pan—for he is a great naturalist, and has strong faith in such chemical modifications. He fills up the gaps with a careful perusal of his favorite and only newspaper, the Chronicle, luxuriating, while so engaged, over a prime cigar, whose fragrant clouds supply him with timber for air-castles.—Like all contemplative persons, he is fond of solitude; but in sunny weather, seldom fails to appear in "town," regulating matters and things in general, meditating upon the fluctuations in Market street turnpike stock, and enlivening "Change with his bon mots and bizarre narrations, that prove the fertility of his fancy, and the exuberant cheerfulness of a light heart; although mudo Munchausenorum, (in the Munchausen style,) and in defiance id esse maximum, (of that essential maxim) Veritas Stantuum potentia precebat, (to be prevailed to tell truth and abate the devil).—The Major is "one of 'em" emphatically, and we regret that the necessity of keeping up our usual variety, forces our friendly notice to a close—Verbum nix sapienti comrouste.

The New York Daily Tribune in commenting the 10th Volume, has been enlarged to a double sheet quarto form, after the manner of the leading London Journals, but without any increase of price, an experiment which can only be sustained by increased advertising patronage, as the publishers have to pay almost all they get for the printed sheet for the white paper they use. The Tribune is unique in its character. Scarcely a dozen persons among the thousands of its readers could be found to agree in opinion upon the multitudinous doctrines in politics, morals &c. that find voice in its columns, yet almost every one can find something to suit them, and the paper displays so much talent and energy, and furnishes such a fund of various and accurate intelligence, that its merits are of a high order, and its future prosperity will doubtless greatly outstrip its past remarkable success. In speaking of the progress of business, the complication of interests, and the general diffusion of the Electric Telegraph, in these go-a-head-times, the Editor aptly says:

"The time is at hand when the common farmer, who just now fancied that he lost his money in a thriftless indulgence when he subscribed for some cheap Weekly, will find that he can not do without a Daily, though he should never read anything in it but the column devoted to Markets and Prices. He might as wisely attempt to economize by using an eleventh-century lamp, or letting his horse go unshod, as by allowing his competitors and the buyers of his products to have the news a day ahead of him. Rapidly as the taste for reading expands, the necessity of reading is fast outstripping it.

"The Sullivan Eagle" is the title of a new paper edited and published at Cherry, Sullivan county, Pa., for "the Proprietors," but who they are is not stated. Its motto is "Sullivan County, and her interests," but as they are likely to be, as heretofore, somewhat conflicting it is hard to tell on which side of the fence the Eagle is likely to be found. In politics it appears to be non-committal. Its mechanical appearance is creditable. We wish it and the new county all reasonable prosperity.

The village of Cherry is likely to flourish, as we see two lawyers and one doctor advertised already.

P. S. The county records, &c., of Sullivan have been legislated back to Laporte, and the Governor is to appoint three Commissioners to locate the Seat of Justice, finally.

We learn that two of the large New York boats, that left for tide last week—one from this place, and one from Selingsgrove—ran on the rocks in the Conewago falls. But they lie in such a position that they can be got off, without much injury, at the first rise in the river.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

An Act has been passed providing that hereafter "no person shall be entitled to damages done to his or her crops, land or premises by the horses, cattle, swine, or sheep of another person, unless such crops, land or premises were enclosed with a substantial fence, at least four and a half feet high." [Wonder how our farmers and "the rest of mankind" will like that!]

Gov. Johnston has vetoed the Appropriation Bill, and others were immediately reported in both Houses, but are not yet acted on.

The Conference Committee on the Bank Bill have reported, but no final action has been taken on the subject.

The Harrisburg & Sunbury Rail-Road Bill has passed finally—also a Supplement to the Locomotive Mutual Insurance Company—and a bill for a State Road from Millerstown to Mifflinburg.

As the hundred days draw to a close, business is hurried thro' in great confusion. Omnibus bills, covering almost every subject under the heavens, and to which all kinds of amendments are attached, are read by their titles only, and rushed through, without one-fourth of the members knowing what they are voting on. The correspondent of The Pennsylvania says:

"This mode of legislation is rich in the extreme, and it has gone so far that no title indicates, in the slightest particular, the object of the bill. All manner of corporations are created under cover of the title. It is a fast way of legislating, and no mistake. While the force is going on, the space immediately in front of the Speaker's Chair is literally crowded with members, all anxious and jostling each other out of the way, so that they may find a "habitation" for their particular bills. To-day the crowd became so boisterous, that the acting Speaker, Col. Biddle, ordered members to take their seats, or their amendments would not be received."

We have just learned that the Fur-traitor divorce bill has passed the House by a vote of 42 to 40, eighty-two in all. Of the balance of the 100, five were absent, and thirteen dodged, not having the nerve to face the music. Thus, money in the hands of an unprincipled husband, has triumphed, in this ruthless crusade against an absent and defenceless wife, whose reputation and marital rights have been thus far destroyed, on the ostensible ground of suspicion merely—suspicions created by the experts of fidivits of a band of hirelings, backed up at Harrisburg by the influence of the base plunderers to crime who annually infect the halls of legislation. The evil will cure itself, however, although many victims will doubtless suffer in the meantime. The double dyed infamy of this case, will help to open the eyes of the sober and upright people of the Commonwealth, to the iniquitous proceedings of their representatives, and the ultimate result will be the imposition of stringent constitutional restrictions upon the power of the legislature to meddle unduly with the private affairs and domestic ties of the community.

U. S. CONGRESS. The California question begins to assume definite shape, and to command the definite attention of Congress on its own merits. The project of making it a stalking horse for all the unpopular questions which the South desired to settle, and to make the admission of the State the condition of obtaining everything else they wanted, begins to fail. It is a question of itself, worthy of consideration and action on its own merits, and the proceedings of the Senate on the 11th and 12th inst. indicate a disposition to act upon it in this light.

The Census Bill is under discussion, as also a cheap postage bill.

There is a strong probability of a change in President Taylor's Cabinet.

The Clerk of the House, Mr. Campbell, was lying at the point of death.

State Conventions. The Whig State Central Committee, at a meeting held in Harrisburg the 13th ult. appointed Wednesday, the 19th of June next, at Philadelphia, for the Annual Whig State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Locomotive Gazette says the Democratic State Convention (which is to meet at Williamsport on the 29th May next) will probably, in addition to the nomination of a Canal Commissioner, be required to select also candidates for Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Attorney General of the Commonwealth—which offices have been made elective by a recent Act of Assembly. We think it would be the better course for the Convention to present a full ticket at once, and save the inconvenience and delay of calling another Convention.

On the outside impression of this paper we commence an excellent tale from the pen of an estimable clergyman in Downingtown, Pa., forcibly illustrating the mode of life and privations of the Irish peasantry. The latter portion (which we shall publish next week) gives a graphic description of the terrible Irish famine in 1846. It is throughout well worth a perusal.

Funeral of a Poet.—Foreign papers state that at the funeral of the Danish poet, OPHIELSCHLAGER, who expired lately of apoplexy, in the eighty first year of his age, upwards of twenty thousand persons were present. The streets through which the procession passed were strewed with green boughs—and the houses hung out black flags hemmed with silver.

Fugitive Slaves.

We respectfully refer our correspondent "G" (see first page,) to the following extract from the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

In the April No. of "The Macrobian," Fanny Forrester, (now wife of Rev. A. Judson, the veteran missionary,) administers a caustic, scorching rebuke to T. S. Arthur, for an ill advised attack, in one of his magazine sketches, upon the missionary enterprises of the day. This castigatory was richly merited. Mr. Arthur is a popular writer, and has done effective service in reforming the manners and morals of the community, in social and secular affairs; but it would be well for him to tarry at Jericho until his heart and intellect become better enlightened, before he steps out of his way to give a gratuitous fling at enterprises, whose merits and moral sublimity, he is, by his own showing, ill qualified to appreciate.

We learn from the Muncy Lottery, that Miss Martha S. Eves, died in that borough on Monday week, from the effects of a slight wound, received while breaking stone coal, a fragment of which struck one of her fingers. A small particle that remained in the flesh was extracted, but inflammation afterwards set in, which in a short time affected her whole body, and resulted in her speedy death.

The weather on last Sunday was stormy and intensely cold. It blew a perfect gale all day. Ice was formed half an inch thick. It is milder now but the air is still frosty and keen.

A waterman from Bradford county was drowned at the Shamokin Dam last week, and another had an arm taken off, in trying to land a raft of logs.

Exercises in Declamation and Composition of the University Classes at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Got!

Maj. John Cummings of Selingsgrove, has been appointed Cargo Inspector at Columbia, Pa.

We are anxious for the elevation of the laborer, but he can never be elevated until he gains more independence, and this he can never get until he learns to practice that economy which alone can raise him above the fear of want. Talk as you please about soul and spirit, but when man is long preyed by animal wants he becomes more and more the animal. Witness the high-spirited sons of Erin in their hungry degradation. If the laborer wants to be able to resist the encroachment of capital he must learn to provide in summer for the cold and storms of winter.—Pittsburg Visitor.

FACTS! FACTS!—Give us facts. Rhetoric we do not appreciate. Philosophy we do not fathom. Facts we can comprehend. These God gives, and he gives no more—the facts of nature, of history, and of Scripture—give us these in their bold, solitary grandeur, or in their true relation; give them to us in their variety, frequency, and impressiveness, with which God gives them. Give us these ye men of the school-room, of the press, and of the pulpit, and we will hear you; and our common sense and conscience will endorse, while our memory treasures up your testimony.

MARRIED.—In Marcellus, N. Y., 28th ult. by Rev. Levi Parsons, Mr. Sylvester Smith to Miss Lydia Duncan, Mr. Sereno Smith to Miss Cobia Duncan, and Mr. Charles Duncan to Miss Emma Smith—all of that place. These marriages were solemnized at the house of Mr. Benj'n Stanton Smith, father of Sereno and Emma, and brother of Sylvester Smith. Charles Duncan is brother of Lydia and Cobia, and all the parties except Sylvester are under twenty years of age.—Senecafiles Col.

Lewisburg Market.

Corrected this Day.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Wheat 95a100, Rye 45, Corn 40, Oats 30, Flaxseed 100, Dried Apples 125, Butter 124, Eggs 10, Tallow 10, Lard 7, Ham 8 Bacon 6

DIED.

In Lewisburg, 14th inst., DAVID SADD, aged about 45 years.

In East Buffalo, 14th inst. JOHN WILSON, son of Stephen D. and Mary Chappel, aged 2 years and 30 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In Kelly Tp., 7th inst., after 36 hours illness of scarlatina, BENJAMIN TAYLOR, son of Thomas Romig, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In Milton, 12th inst., DANIEL ECKHART, aged 45 years.

ATTENTION.

Cameron Guards—You are hereby commanded to meet at the house of A. H. Blair, Saturday May 4th, fully equipped for drill. By order of the Captain: NATHAN ANGSTADT, O.S.

N. B. At which time and place an Election will be held for one First Lieutenant.

Capt. F. A. DONAORT